CONGRESS.

AMNESTY UP IN THE SENATE.

Saulsbury Supports It --- Schurz Wants to Extend It --- Nye Does Not.

The Geyser Land Park Bill Passed in the Senate.

Warming to Work-A Batch of Bills Passed in the House!

The Apportionment Bill Sent to the President.

Indian Appropriations in Committee of the Whole.

Edwards, the Arkansas Traveller.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of S. C., presented the memorial be Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., for a

ling of cotton tax. funding of cotton tax.

Mr. CONELING, (rep.), of N. Y., presented a remonstrance against any change in the tariff laws.

Mr. Caseenty, (dem.) of Cal., presented the memorial of soldiers in California for modification of the Bounty and

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., from the Committee of Appr ons, reported the House bill appropriating \$50,000 os of the Japanese Embassy. Passed. BILLS WERE INTRODUCED

fr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. L., regulating the distribu

By Mr. RELEGOOG (169).

By Mr. Syzwenson, (dem.) of Ky., for the improvement f the falls of the Ohio River and the Louisville Canal.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., gave notice that on Friday be rould call up his resolutions relative to Executive derelictions, and sent up a modification of it, which was ordered to be

was necessarily to secure the freedom and rights of the emancipated blacks; but the next step should have been to secure GUABANTEES FOR GOOD AND HONEST GOVERNMENT at the South, and this step had not been successfully taken. He would be the last to cast a slur upon the colored people in the South, and this step had not been successfully taken. He would be the last to cast a slur upon the colored people in the South; their moderation and general good consider were unexamped in history; but it was not reasonable to expect that when they were invested with political rights and privileges, just after emerging from sizery, they alound step into the political arena armse with the intelligence and experience necessary for the management of public affairs and for the war, and the assumption that they were so arms were admitted to so large an influence, they ought to have been regulated by the admission of counterbalancing elements. But a different policy had been adopted, and it had borne in legation of protect and the state of the south of the south

who a few years ago were regitives from justice. They had been admitted too without being asked to shipte their former opinion, and most of them now belonged to the interapposition. The Cours Andrasy, condemned to death in prosition. The Cours Andrasy, condemned to death in prosition. The Cours Andrasy, condemned to death in the service in the service of the Australo Ministry, and it was well known that the theral amnesty granted to him had done much to attach litingary to the imperial grown. Again, and the service in the service. But the ride had been without a service in the constitution of the service in the trail had been without the service in the dataset conspicuous of the class, General Longstreet. In the dataset compisions of the resulting as a reason against amnesty that the question was suggested whether the argument comprised the snot of the political wisdom and virtue of those who used it, and whether we were to keep the Southern States in their present condition merely for the purpose of keeping the thorn in the side of our encomes and demonstrating again and again our disapprobation of the rebellion. The people were last becoming aware that great as was the crime of rebellion there are other villantes which imperatively demand correction. In sy were beginning to look bellind these vocietions assertions of anatere and exclusive patriotism to see what abuses they are intended to dispuise, and to discover that good and honest government in the South, as well as all over the country, would do infinitely more to revive true toyalty and a healthy

on the bill.

The Senate then at half past four adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ment infining its operation to air montas.

The Mouse then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the appropriate committees.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Thotas T

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Proposed Blackmailing Measure in the Maryland Legislature-Interesting to the Merchapts of New York.

The Commercial Travellers' National Association is aroused by the fact that the Legislature of Maryland, now sitting, has run a bul through to its second reading which compets all commercial travellers who sell goods in Baltimore any city in the State to pay a license of \$300 before they transact any business. Some time ago the Association contested the legality of paying those Reenses in Southern cities in the Su-preme Court of the United States. The decision of could be found on the Statute Book putting a nonresident trader on the same footing as a resident

could be found on the Statute Book putting a nonresident trader on the same footing as a resident
one. The rules have always been more stringent
against commercial travellers in Eatimore than in
any other city, and it has been no unusual thing
for men to be imprisoned for months for seiling a
single bale of goods.

The Association is seriously alarmed at the proposed action of the State Legislature, for if the bill
passes it will require three years' time and a vast
amount of money to contest the matter before the
Supreme Court again. In the meanine, all travellers doing business in Eastmore will be compelled
to pay this exportiant becase of \$3.60, with the alternative of either ceasing to visit the city or
taking the risk of imprisonment for violation
of the law. The matter is of great importance to
the merchants of this city; for it the bill be allowed
to pass to its third reading without a strong expression of opinion against its injustice, a large portion
of the trade of Maryland will be diverted from New
York. Mr. Keeler, the secretary of the Association
is taking measures to arouse the merchants te
sense of the dauger to their interests;
but if anything is to be done it
must be done speedily, as the bill has
passed the second reading and is being rapidly
narried through to a third. Many firms
would be unable to send drummers to Maryland on

MAYFL WER MEMORIES.

The Pilgrim Fathers Served Up-Their

Follow Their Example.
The Rev. William Morley Punshon lectured last night at Cooper Union, before a very large audience. His subject-"Mayflower Memories"-was treated sacred spot all that the eye takes in was described

would find themselves unable to imitate. The flight of the Pilgrims from their homes in England was touched upon. The germ of religious liberty was in the Reformation, but the tree was destined to have its growth on American soil. The tools of secution, from which the Puritans were forced to flee, unless the forced to flee, unless they conformed. In those days men's consciences were made of sturdy stuff; perhaps they are more pliant and elastic now. The low countries of Holland offered them a home. But precautions were now

taken to hinder their departure from England.

After many tribulations, however, they reached Holland, all the stronger from their sufferings. The speaker here paid a tribute to John Cotton, who came to America with Mr. Rooker and Mr. Stone. These three names inspired somebody with the brilliant wittleism that the Pligrims had all they necede—Stone for their building, Hooker for fishing and Cotton for their clothing. The character of John Robinson, the paster of Leyden, was eloquentity described, and his freedom and radicalism inside the limits of Bible authority were commediated upon with great power. The Mayfower was less than two hundred tons burden, and in tolk insignificant vessel the Fathers of the Republic made their way across the sea. Among the foremost of the leaders were John Carter, William Brewster and William Bradford—the latter the Governor of the colony for twenty-five years. Edward Winslow is the only one of the company whose portrait has come down to modern times.

MILES STANDISH, broad in the shoulders and deep-chested, with quick speech and not blood, bunit, but with warm affection, was fascinated by the boldness of the Puritan project, though he was not one of them in faith. Not one of these men thought nymself a hero. They only nonored an old-fashioned book called the Bible; they only caerisned honor—that is all. But their names will be remembered beyond those of warriors and sages. Though he was not one of the monor was slow and besset by danger, yet she could not perish. Did she not carry freedom to those new shores? It was not possible for her to suffer wreek. Let us look in upon the new commonwealth. Twelve years after the settlement a law was passed, not needed in New York now, providing that any man refusing to be Governor, if elected, should pay a fine. Soon church membership was made the test of critizensilp. Compiler of the first cannot be given to the State. This was the first Custom House duty. Drunkards were put in the stocks and posted—warenced to all the ages. One woman was s

Progress of the Students.

The most interesting examination of the classes of the College of the City of New York, held yester-day, was that of the Senior Class in the languages. Spanish and German was of the most exhaus four years have been studying the ancient languages now study the modern, and those who have severe, and the results were more than satisfactory. They displayed such real progress that one could hardly help feeling that the great pleasure of teaching was to be found in such results,

It was evident that the students studied to learn. and that they did so rapidly and well. The "ancients," as they are jocosely called, were required to translate passages from Sallust into English, and also selections from French and German, and to translate selections from English into Span-ish and German. Although the passages

translate selections from English into Spanish and German. Although the passages were rather difficult they were quickly written out, as nearly literal as possible. In French the proficiency displayed was excellent. Each student read the page in French and in English, and their use of good language was remarkable. In German they read and translated also from dictation with great fluency. These results are, in fact, the very best test of the general growth of the students, and the faculty may well be congratulated on the exhibition of yesterday.

While this college is keeping fully up to the mark in the ancient languages, and does not believe that these old and revered classics should be thrown eside of even neglected, they are gradually growing less in importance to them, and increased consideration to modern languages, the latter being more up to the spirit of modern progress and improvement. Professor Herberman Rolmer and others conducted the examinations in these departments.

The JUNION CLASS.

The subject occupying the attention of the juniors was "intellectual Philosophy." In this abstract science many of the questions were exceedingly difficult. The following two are selected from twenty:—"Define the imagination—how does it differ from mere fancy?" "Kammerate the contingent and necessary elements that enter into nations." Professor Huntsman had charge of the examination of this study.

THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.

The examination of the Sophomore Class was confined to the subject of the English language. Contrary to the custom in vogue in most colleges, the study of English is kept up all through the course—a "horough knowledge of the vernacular being deemed essential to a complete education. Each student drew a paper from a nat, and found in it a subject for a thorough discussion. Professor Barton, who had charge, could hardly fall to be satisfied with the result, as the young me certainly showed themselves exceedingly well up in this department.

The Freshman Class were examined by Professor Docharty in mathe

Drawing and natural history comprise the studies upon which the introductory class were examined. The exhibition of the drawing was a very interesting feature.

Testerial's examination on the whole was very satisfactory.

THE PIRE IN SCRANTON.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 30, 1872. The fire which broke out last night destroyed four frame buildings on Pennsylvania ave-nue, and damaged the Post Office building considerable gextent, burning off the roof. The mais and all the Post Office property were safely removed without sustaining any damage either from fire or water. The buildings warchwere cobsumed were small, cheap structures and of fittle value. They were occupied as a small confectionery, beer saloon, millinery, meat market and grocery. Families fived in the second storks of each building, and some of these lost all their furniture and personal effects. The total loss will proposity reach \$50,000, which is almost ball covered by hastrance. The Post Office has been removed to Wyoning avenue, and is in working order.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT IN JERSEY. Yesterday about one o'clock, while "Alick," & paker, formerly in the employ of Captain Hervey, the laundryman of Believille, was cleaning a loaded san he handled it so carciessiv that it exploded and shot one John Bever, a German farmer, about forty years of age. The leaden discharge entered the un-fortigate man's right side, causing man, which, it be leared, must prove fatat.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS. AN AFTERNOON AMONG THE SPIRITS.

The Liberal Republicans and One of Lincoln's

Referring to the Liberal Republican Convention which is to assemble on the 1st of May next, the together to curse the present administration and prevent President Grant's renomination; but if it adheres to its principles it must endorse all the leading measures of his policy. It will the leading measures of his policy. It will end as did the Cleveland Convention of 1854, which was called to prevent Lincoln's renomination. Possibly, now as then, a ticket may be put into the field, but it will not be adopted by the democratic party, and will drop out of sight before election. Abraham Lincoln told an anecdote illustrative of the cleveland Convention and ticket, which will probably be equally applicable to the Cincinnati movement. He said the effort to elect Fremont reminded him of the illinois Canal Company, which ended by taking all its profits from the grass which grew on the unused towpath. We shall be surprised if the proposed third party movement now should meet any better fate.

tion.
The Reading (Pa.) Gazette states that a majority of the Democratic State Executive Committee are ing the next Democratic State Convention. Two State Conventions have been held in Reading—the first in 1851, when William Bigier was nominated for Governor, and the second in 1869, when Henry D. Foster was selected as the standard bearar of the party.

Jeff Davis Horn a Yankee.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican states that somebody has discovered that Jefferson Davis was born in Massachusetts instead of Kentucky, which has heretofore been accused of producing him, and that he comes of piebeian stock, his father having been a wheelwright at Stockbridge, where Jeff was born in 1808. He soon after removed with his father to Kentucky, however, and, as his career has proved, took very kindly to its old Bourbonism.

The Passive Doctrine-Shall the Democratic Party Disbaud ?

A writer ("Cincinnatus") in the Boston Post, in an elaborate communication on the proposed coali-

The popular mind is working up to the truth that at the end of six years from the close of the war the army should cease to govern. It is sever to cease. The force of democratic principles is making itself felt. These thers i repathleans, according to their own platform, are converts to democratic principles. And this is due to the constancy, devotion, wisdom and firmness of all true democrats who never swerved from duty and never despaired of the country in the darkest hour. I can credit neither to Mr. Summer nor Mr. Logan nor any of their compeets the merit of this change. I should name a different class of leaders entirely. There are Hendricks, Pendieton, Thurman, Seymour, Hoffman, Doonttle and Groesbeck and others, whose statesmanship, eloquence and fortlade kept alive the spirit of republican institutions among the people. I need not speak of Hancock, the Soluier-statesman, whose generous and

torship, the Springfield Republican states that the W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, present members of the the list of possible or probable candidates for United States Senator to succeed Senator Ferry.

The Republican, however, thinks the chances are in favor of the re-election of the present incumbent. Are we never to have a change in the existing sys

The Handsboro (Miss.) Democrat wants General Joseph E. Johnson for President and Carl Schurz for Vice President. That ticket ought to run

Governor Parker's recent message to the New Jer-

The State rights theory is a political heresy which we supposed had been most thoroughly killed off when secession put up its head in an open rebellion and was suppressed by the force of arms. We had scarcely expected to meet this theory again so soon after the War as now is proclaimed by Governor Parker, of New Jersey.

In regard to the Mobile Collectorship the Register

professes to assert, as a "simple act of justice," that in courtesy and iloerality in his administration Collittle difference can be discerned between the carbagger is the best Collector of the two.

Congressman Grinnell, of the Grinnell district in Iowa (republican), has come out in favor of the oneterm principle, and, of course, against the re-nomi

NEW YORK CITY.

Dr. Colton's fifth lecture and exhibition of laugh-Cooper Institute, a triffing admission fee being charged to cover the expenses.

Patrick Knapp, the proprietor of the "Thieves" Den," corner of Hester street and the Bowery, where the gang of ten desperate characters were arrested by Captain Mount last week, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Dowling, in the Court of Special Sessions, to twelve months in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Henry Howard delivered a speech last evening at the Second District Court room, Centre street, on "Practical Reform." His speech will be found in our advertising columns, and the burden of it is the setting forth of the great advantage, morally and otherwise, to the city, of the improvements of the Five Points and the neighborhood thereof.

The Charity Ball, to be given at the Academy of Music this evening, promises to be quite as success ably, the ball of the season, and thoroughly deserves all the patronage it receives. The object for which this shall is given is for the support of the Nursery and Calid's Hospital—a worthy and commendable institution.

Carl Donnelly, a young man, was arrested by Officer Fanning, of the Fifteenth precinct, yesterday, upon complaint of a laboring woman named Annie Duffy, employed at 15° Bleecker street, who charges that on the 22d inst, he stole \$100 in money from her. He denied the charge before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, but was committed for trial.

The last time Baron Patrick F. Donnelly, of Watlack's Theatre notoriety, appeared at Jefferson Maryoung man for picking his pocket of \$30. Yester-day morning the tables were turned, the Baron ap-pearing as a prisoner. Officer beyon, of the Six-teenth precinct, testified to finding the Baron "roll-ing home in the morning" as happy as a lord, Upon the payment of a fine of \$10 Justice Cox dis-charged him. young man for picking his pocket of \$30. Yester.

In the case of Sigismund Kohn, a coal dealer, doing business in Third avenue, near Forty-ninth street, who was accused on several complaints of cheating in weight in the sale of coal, the examination was opened yesterday before Judge Counter. as which kohn had sold coal were false, Judge Coulter, on motion, dismissed the complaint on the ground that the coal, when weighed by the purchasers, should have been taken in a coal cart to a city weigher or some other coal yard, instead of being piaced in baskets. After this extraordinary decision the remaining parties who had made complaints against Kohn withdrew them and left the Court. at which Kohn had sold coal were false, Judge

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL. A Committee to Go to Washington to Receive

the Appropriation of \$400,600.

CINGINATI, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1872.

A committee, composed of members of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Common

Council, met yesterday and resoived to appoint a committee to visit Washington and receive the

Interesting Developments of the Workings of the Mediums.

Dr. Gorden's Seances Exposed in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The Doctor Who Believes and the Assistant Who Does Not.

Dr. Gordon's "Spirit Bride" Appears Arrayed in Diamonds and Costly Apparel.

The examination in the case of Thomas P. Sproul, charged by a Mrs. Fuller with stealing a gold watch and chain from her, valued at \$150, was continued Court yesterday afternoon. The court room at an early hour was crowded by long-haired, sunken-

The first witness called was the defendant, Sproul, who was cross-examined by Colonel Hart, attorney

produced his somes from these, the said, "My God I a medium of twenty years' practice and doing as you accuss mot far enough adramed yet to understand the spirits; there was a picture the same as the "Queen of Beauty," which Dr. Gordon represented as his spirit trude; be took one of his diamond studs and placed it in the ear of the picture, and another in the bosom; she was dressed in illusion lace and silks; the "Queen of Beauty," and the silk attached to ber hand and from there to the door knob, was performed one night to convince a very secoleal gentleman; I saw the diamond there to the door knob, was performed one night to convince a very secoleal gentleman; I saw the diamond there do the door knob, was performed one night to convince a very secoleal gentleman; I saw the diamond there do the door knob, was performed one night to convince a very secoleal gentleman; I saw the diamond there do the door knob, was the saw the saw

any ance set of montage, in the fine any one can more stand the doctrines of Christ right if they one to be leve in Spiritualism; they can more fully understand religion if they first believe in Spiritualism.

Cross-examined—I know Dr. Gordon: I see him here; it is that gentleman uponting to the Doctor; I am forty-three years of agoing produced two one and Medical College in College of the College of the College in College in College of the College in Coll

THE HEPNER HOMICIDE.

Against the Father. Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, Coroner nan took up the investigation in the case of Herr man Hepner, the lad, of eighteen years, late of St. street, near Ridge, late last Saturday afternoon by a pistol in the hands of his father, lienry Hepnes

as previously reported in the HERALD. Mrs. Hepner, wife of the prisoner, and n dren—all very respectable looking people—were the Court and conducted themselves with the utmost propriety. Louisa Bordeman, the stepdaughter of Hepner, however, exhibited a bad feeling against him, in consequence of the abuse he had heaped on his family during the last few years. Mrs. Bord estimony elicited and the verdict of the jury :-

Louisa Bordeman, of 627 East Twelfth street, posed that she is stepdaughter of deceased; or Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, deceased went to Court, at Essex Market, in obedience to prisoner; the latter asked Mrs. Hepner to let the matter drop, and she said she did not mean to have prisoner arrested, but only wanted him to be prevented from shooting her; when they got outside the court room prisoner came up to his family and said, "Here I am;" his wife said, "I don't want to nave you arrested;" then ail of them, with the exception of Charles, walked together to Grand street, through that street toward the river; prisoner then left for a snert time and the rest walked on; soon after the winness as the prisoner approaching from health is was say the prisoner approaching from health is was

VERDICT.

"That Herrman Hepner came to his death by a plant of the property of

THE NASSAU STREET BUTCHERY.

Condition of John Glass-His Ante-Morten Statement-No Hopes of His Recovery. Warden Brown, of the Centre Street Hospital yesterday waited upon Coroner Keenan, at the re-

quest of John Glass, an inmate of that institution. tello in McEiroy's restaurant, Nassau street, early on the morning of the 22d inst. Glass, feel-ing assured that there was little or no hope of his recovery, and believing he would soon die from the effects of the injuries he had received, his physical condition permitting expressed a desire to make a true statement of the occurrence. Being waited upon by Coroner Keenan Glass made the following

occurrence. Being watted upon by Coroner Keenam Glass made the following

STATEMENT:—

1 went into McElroy's eating saloon and entered the kitchen; then came back to the saloon, when Costello, the clerk, commenced to abuse me. It answered that "No one would use such language unless his mother was a w—e." He then came as me with a knife—a carving knife. He stabbed at me, and I warded off the blows with my hand. He then stabbed and significant in the floor, and in getting up he stabbed me again in the elbow and face. He then started to run out. He got outside, and I walked out also, when I saw him in charge of a policeman. I then started for the hospital. I never had any difficulty with Costello before. I did not raise my hands to him at all except raise my arm to defend myself. I was well acquainted with McElroy, and was in the nabit of going into the kitchen when I chose.

Surgeon A. L. Vandewater, of the Centre Street Hospital, deposed that Glass was admitted on January 22, suffering from stab wounds and cuts of the head, arms and legs; he has two fractures of skull and one of the ulna (bones of the arm).

In my opinion he is in an exceedingly dangerous condition.

In my opinion he is in an exceedingly dangerous condition.

The jury found "that John Glass was dangerously wounded at the hands of James Costello, on the 22d day of January, 1872, at 100 Nassau street."

Glass lives at 256 Washington street, Brooklyncond the Condition of Glass Last Evening, the flavorable symptoms which set in yesterday morning having continued through the day. The doctors at the hospital express great surprise at the tenacity with which he clings to life, and say that his constitution must have been of the strongest or he could not have stood out so long. There are now some chances of his recovery.

SILK WEAVERS AS PROTECTIONISTS.

The Paterson slik weavers are circulating the following petition, which is being numerously signed by employing and laboring silk weavers. It is claimed that the proposed reduction of the silk tarig would work the ruin of the business in Paterson:—

would work the ruin of the business in Paterson:—
TO THE HONGRADLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPBERNTATIVES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, AT WASEBUSINESS OF THE CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, AT WASEINGTON, D. C.:—
We, the undersigned, residents of the city of Paterson,
Passaic county, State of New Jersey, being the
eperature weavers and employes especially engaiged in the weaving of ribbons, sashes, trimmings,
and broad silks and all its other various branches, believing
that he tariff upon all foreign manufactured silk as it now
exists and has estated for a long time past has been preductive of great good, and has tended to develop the manufacture of silk goods in this country to its present
high position, and believing that a reduction of the
surfil upon foreign manufactured silk will be detrimental to
our best interests and work almost ruin to the trade, therefore we especially petition your honorable bodies to maintain the duty as it now stands, believing such a course will
be productive of great good to the silk manufacturing interests and will tend to still further dovelop the silk business of
this country. And your petitioners will ever pray.

saturday that he died the same day.